

RURAL DISTRICT OF WAYLAND

THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TOGETHER WITH

THE

REPORTS

OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

AND

WATERWORKS ENGINEER.



1960.

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

N.T.W. POVER

L.M.S.S.A. L.R.F.P.S. L.R.C.S. D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector and
Inspector under Petroleum Acts.

A.T. BOORE

F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

(Also holds the Certificate for the Inspection
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Additional Public Health Inspector:

A.E. SHELDRAKE

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Pupil Public Health Inspector:

A.G.WEBSTER.

Chief Waterworks Engineer:

M.G.M. SHORT.

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Committees concerned with matters of Public Health:

WATER AND SEWERAGE COMMITTEE.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE.

HOUSING COMMITTEE.

ANNUAL WAYLAND REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1960.

In my report for the year 1959, I expressed the view that many of the medico-social problems of modern times arise from an undue emphasis on the materialistic side of life associated with a neglect of the more intangible but no less important aspects which cannot be measured by physical standards. I see no reason to alter my views, in fact, a recent book giving details of the work carried out by the N.S.P.C.C. shows that cases of child cruelty and neglect are on the increase.

The reason would appear to be that some parents seem determined to lead the same sort of life as they did before they had children and in some cases, the same sort of life before they were married. This attitude must lead to trouble either in the near or distant future. The change from the single to the marital state demands sacrifices as great as the change to parenthood; although in each case the rewards can far outweigh any sacrifices which have been made.

One of the main problems of Public Health to-day is that of Mental Disorder. The vast majority of hospital beds are occupied by mental cases. Schizophrenia for example, fills more hospital beds than Cancer and all the infectious diseases combined.

At the end of 1959, the Mental Health Act (1959) came into operation. In brief, the Act introduces new terminology, "Mental Disorder" is a generic term and includes "severe subnormality," "subnormality" and "Psychopathic Disorder."

Mental Hospitals are now known as Psychiatric Hospitals and there is now no longer any Statutory Supervision, cases being merely registered as "mentally handicapped."

It is doubtful if the new terminology will result in any improvement in the treatment of Mental Disorder or will dispel any ideas held about Psychiatric Hospitals in the Public mind.

The new Act delegates much more responsibility to the Local Authorities whose duties include the provision of transport, training centres, home training, residential accommodation and a home visiting service.

The Act tries to remove the stigma associated with Mental Disorder and without doubt, this is a great advance but it must also be remembered that while these unfortunate people should receive all possible help, some should be received back into the community only after the most stringent precautions have been taken to ensure that a cure has been achieved.

There has been no change in the major causes of death since my last report. In the younger age group, congenital and hereditary defects, heart disease and accidents in the home are the most important, whilst in the older age groups, road accidents are an ever increasing cause.

Deaths from various forms of cancer are still increasing although there has been some recent evidence to suggest that smoking may not play quite such an important role in the causation of lung cancer. It has been suggested that the type of person who smokes heavily is the "highly strung, nervous person, always dashing about" and that cancer is more common in this type of person.

With regard to deaths from Coronary Thrombosis, some of the figures notified may be inaccurate. There are several clinical conditions which may produce sudden death and where the differential diagnosis from coronary thrombosis may be difficult without a Post Mortem examination. Even so, Coronary Artery disease is still a predominate cause of death of middle aged men.

Food Poisoning.

1 case of food poisoning was reported during the year. Investigations failed to reveal the source.

Housing.

The number of applications listing medical reasons for re-housing continued to increase. Cases have arisen where persons have been re-housed from

unsuitable premises, which have been re-occupied probably in the hopes that a Council house would be forthcoming. 24 Visits were made to applicants during the year. 21 applicants were considered to have medical reasons for re-housing and of these, 16 were re-housed by the Council.

Problem Families.

These are families needing a disproportionate amount of care, supervision and help. Either or both parents are often unstable. Such families resist every attempt at rehabilitation.

In this area, Case Conferences are held under the Chairmanship of the County Council's Childrens' Officer. Representatives of all the Social Services attend. Each case is discussed and a co-ordinating officer is appointed to visit the family.

Many of these families are habitually in arrears with rent and then a particular problem arises. If the family are evicted for non-payment of rent, the Press seize on every opportunity to create news headlines and a picture is sometimes created of a hard-hearted Council brow-beating a defenceless tenant, but it is forgotten that the Council owes a duty to those ratepayers who pay their rent demand regularly. Examples must be made and regulations obeyed or the revenue would suffer a serious loss.

What is most important in my opinion, is the fact that keeping an evicted family in a Local Authority Home is very high. A possible solution would be for the County Council to pay the arrears of rent and to recover payment from the tenant. The County Council has a large staff available for dealing with these families who are such a problem to a District Council who have not the time or the staff to devote to these families.

National Assistance Act (1948)

There have been several cases where applications have been made to me by well meaning persons, to have elderly people living alone and under poor circumstances, removed to hospital using compulsory powers under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. This states that persons who are "suffering from grave chronic disease or being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and are unable to devote themselves and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention" can be removed against their will into hospitals or institutions.

Although the conditions under which many an old person lives are often dirty and undesirable, they at least constitute "home" to that person and quite rightly, the law takes a most serious view of any attempt at intrusion into a persons private life.

Very few of the cases which I have been asked to see, fulfill all the criteria as laid down in the Act and in every case where compulsory removal is justified, a solution has been found without recourse to compulsion. No cases were dealt with under Section 47 of this Act.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.

B.C.G. The vaccination of school leavers has continued during the year. As mentioned in my previous report, the scheme involves a preliminary injection to determine those who are susceptible to Tuberculosis and it is of interest to note the high percentage of persons found to be at risk. These are then given the B.C.G. vaccine, (known by the initials of the discoverer).

Details of the B.C.G. scheme in Health Division 6 are given below.

Total number eligible	1212
Number tested	872
Number vaccinated	585
Acceptance rate	72%
% requiring vaccination.	80%

Mass Miniature Radiography Village Survey.

This was carried out at New Buckenham and East Harling in March, 1960. At New Buckenham, 365 people were X rayed, 2 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1 case of Chronic Bronchitis and 4 cases of Cardio vascular disease were found. At East Harling, 419 people were X rayed, 1 active case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and 2 cases requiring observation at the Chest Clinic were found. In addition there was 1 case of Chronic Bronchitis, 1 case of lung abscess and 1 case of acquired cardio-vascular disease.

Number of cases on the register during the past 3 years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Respiratory T.B.</u>			<u>Non-respiratory T.B.</u>			<u>Grand Total</u>
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	
1959	50	38	88	30	17	47	135
1958	47	35	82	29	19	48	130

Infectious Diseases.

During the year there has been a major epidemic of measles throughout the nation. Measles tends to recur in two-yearly cycles although the reason for this is not known. There are several difficulties in the prevention of Measles. First, the early symptoms of measles (when it is most infectious) resemble those of the common cold, with the result that many cases are not regarded as measles. Second, there is no efficient vaccine available although it is possible to give serum from a case of measles to a patient. This will produce one of two results, depending on the time interval when it is given, i.e. if given within five days of the onset of the illness, it will produce an immunity which is only temporary and is used for cases where it is desired to postpone the illness to a later date. If given after five days of the onset of illness, a mild type of illness is produced whereby the patient produces his own immunity.

Polionyelitis.

The number of cases in the country continues to fall, although there will almost certainly be the need for a 4th injection in order to maintain the high level of immunity given by previous injections. Workers in the immunological services carry out continuous testing of selected members of the community. From these studies the number and timing of the injections required to maintain a high resistance to any given illness is calculated. An oral vaccine is at present being developed and tests are being carried out to determine if the virus is altered during its passage through the gut. This will almost certainly be the method of administration in the future.

Tetanus.

Immunisation against this disease has been complicated because two types of vaccine are in use. There is tetanus toxoid which produces an immunity lasting up to five years, and tetanus anti-toxin which is given to patients with wounds where tetanus might develop. Anti-toxin produces a rapid immunity which only lasts about 2 - 4 weeks. In addition, antitoxin neutralises any toxoid already present.

The answer is to dispense with the use of antitoxin. This can only be done if all members of the community are immunised with toxoid at the prescribed intervals. They will then have acquired a natural active immunity to the disease.

397 cases of infectious diseases were notified in Wayland Rural District in 1960, details are given in the Table in the appendix.

Milk & Dairies Regulations 1949.

Restrictions were imposed on the sale of milk found to be infected with Brucella from 2 herds in the District. These restrictions were withdrawn from 1 herd during the year.

General Administration of the Health Services.

Thetford Municipal Borough, Swaffham Rural and Urban District and Wayland Rural District constitute Health Division No: 6, for the purpose of carrying out those duties which are the responsibility of the Norfolk County Council under Part III of the National Health Service Act; such services include the following :-

- The care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.
- Home Nursing and Midwifery.
- Domestic Help.
- Mental Help.

Some services are the responsibility of the Area Medical Officer who is also responsible for certain duties under the Education Act and who in addition is Medical Officer of Health to the four County District Councils. The Local Health Office is at Tanner Street, Thetford (Tel: Nos. Thetford 3286 and 3341). There are nine Health Visitors and nine midwives who attend 16 centres throughout the area. A Doctor attends clinics where the average attendance is 25 or more.

Summary of Vital Statistics.

The estimated mid-year population was 19,500, an increase of 290 over the previous year, 310 live births of which 12 were illegitimate were registered during the year compared with 330 in 1959.

The birth rate was 17.0 per 1000 population compared with 17.2 in 1959. (That for England and Wales was 17.1).

There were 3 stillbirths, giving a stillbirth rate of 0.15 per 1000 population and a stillbirth rate per 1000 total live and stillbirths of 9.65 (England and Wales 19.7).

The total number of deaths 171 shows a decrease of 31 from the 202 recorded in 1959 giving a death rate of 8.7 per 1000 estimated population. (England and Wales 11.5).

There were 3 infant deaths under the age of one year, giving an infant Mortality Rate of 9.6 per 1000 total live and stillbirths. (England and Wales 21.7).

There were 2 Maternal Deaths during the year. The Birthrate was, therefore, somewhat higher and the deathrate somewhat lower than that for the remainder of the country.

Table 1. Comparability Tables for 1959.

	<u>England and Wales.</u>	<u>Norfolk.</u>	<u>Wayland R.D.C.</u>
Birthrate per 1000 population	17.1	15.7	17.0
Stillbirthrate per 1000 total births	19.7	20.2	9.6
Deathrate per 1000 population	11.5	11.2	8.7
Infant Mortality rate per 1000 live births	21.7	15.9	9.6

Vital Statistics.

	<u>1959.</u>	<u>1960.</u>
Estimated Mid-Year Population by Registrar General	19,210	19,500
Area (in acres)	106,881	106,881
Number of inhabited houses: Owned by Council 1,086)		1,086
Other 5,026)	6,062	5,026
		<u>Total</u> 6112
Rateable value (1st. April)	£140,697.	£151,398.
Product of Penny Rate. Estimated 1960/61.	£555.	£559.
Number of Parishes.	35	35

BIRTHS.

Table 11. Live Births.			
	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	139	159	298
Illegitimate	7	5	12
	146	164	310

The Birthrate per 1000 estimated population	17.0
" " " " " " (England & Wales)	17.1
The comparability factor, the ratio of the national to local fertility index.	1.28
Percentage of illegitimate live Births to total live Births =	3.8

Table 111. Stillbirths.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Legitimate	2	1	3
Illegitimate	0	0	0
	2	1	3

The total number of live and stillbirths in 1960 was, therefore, 313.

Stillbirths and neonatal deaths (i.e. deaths under 4 weeks) are still the main causes of deaths of infants under 1 year. The main causes of stillbirths are the toxæmias of pregnancy and birth injury during labour. It would appear that skilled ante-natal and obstetrical care plays an important part in keeping these deaths at a low level.

Table IV.

A summary of the population, births and birthrates and stillbirths during the past five years is given in Table IV.

Table IV.

	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.
Estimated Population	19,500	19210	19640	19740	19740
Total Births	313	330	352	321	315
Birthrate per 1000 population	17.0	17.2	17.9	16.3	15.9
Total Stillbirths	3.0	4	6	14	15
Total Stillbirth rate per 1000 estimated population	0.15	0.29	0.31	0.71	0.76
Total Stillbirth rate per 1000 total births	9.65	12.0	16.8	41.8	45.4

Infant Mortality. (deaths of children under 1 year).

There were 3 deaths (all legitimate children) in this group giving an infant mortality rate of 9.6 per 1000 live births (England and Wales 21.7).

There were 2 male and 1 female deaths under the age of 1 week. The causes of death were congenital defects and prematurity.

The legitimate infant death rate per 1000 legitimate live Births		= 9.5
Illegitimate death rate per 1000 legitimate live Births		= Nil.
Illegitimate death rate per 1000 illegitimate live Births		= Nil.
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live Births)		= Nil.
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live Births)		= 9.6
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1000 total live and stillbirths)		= 19.1

Table V.

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rate for Wayland Rural District during the past five years.

	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.
Total No. Infant Deaths under 1 year of age	3	5	10	11	2
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 births	9.6	15.0	28.4	34.3	6.35

There has been a steady decline in the Infant Mortality Rate from 138 at the beginning of the century to 21.7 in 1960 for England and Wales. It differs from the general death rate in that it is related to a single age group, that of infants under 1 year, and is an important measure of the health of the community and its social environment.

The main causes of deaths between 4 weeks and 12 months were due to various types of infection although there has been such a great reduction, there has not been the same improvement in infant deaths under 4 weeks than that of the older age groups. The main causes of death in this age group are Prematurity, Birth Injuries and Congenital Malformations, i.e. those causes relating to Birth and Pregnancy which, in turn, are directly related to skilled Ante-Natal and Obstetric Care.

MORTALITY.

Table VI. Gives details of the deaths and deathrate for Wayland Rural District, during the past 5 years.

Table VI.

	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Total Deaths	171	202	200	193	219
Deathrate per 1000 population	8.7	10.4	10.2	9.8	11.1

Table VII. Gives the causes of death and sex distribution for 1960 (from the Registrar General's Short List.)

Table VII.

Registrar General's List No.	Cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory			
2.	Tuberculosis, other			
3.	Syphilitic disease			
4.	Diphtheria			
5.	Whooping Cough			
6.	Meningococcal infections			
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis			

Table VII. continued.				
Registrar General's List No.	Cause.	Male.	Female.	Total.
8.	Measles			
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases			
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	4	5
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	4	1	5
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast			
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus		1	1
14.	Other Malignant Disease	9	7	16
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia		2	2
16.	Diabetes	1	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	10	15	25
18.	Coronary disease, angina	15	12	27
19.	Hypertension with heart disease		1	1
20.	Other heart disease	12	12	24
21.	Other circulatory disease	5	8	13
22.	Influenza			
23.	Pneumonia	11	5	16
24.	Bronchitis	6	3	9
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system			
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum			
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis			
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	1		1
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		2	2
31.	Congenital malformations	1		1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	6	11
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
34.	All other accidents	2		2
35.	Suicide	1		1
36.	Homicide and operations of war			
Totals:		89	82	171

There were 7 deaths due to road accidents as increase of 4 over the previous year and the highest since 1956. In 4 cases, the ages of the deceased were under 20.

It will be seen from the table that the highest number of deaths were related to cardiac and circulatory diseases, Malignant disease and Vascular diseases of the Central Nervous System, which agrees with the National figures.

The death rate per 1000 estimated population	8.7
" " " " " " England & Wales	11.5

The Comparability factor, the ratio of the national to the local mortality 1.02.

Table VIII. Gives details of the number of deaths in Wayland Rural District according to Age Groups (from returns submitted by the District Registrar).

Table VIII.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 year	2	1	3
1 and under 5	2	1	3
5 and under 10	1	0	1
10 and under 20	3	1	4
20 " " 30	1	1	2
30 " " 40	0	1	1
40 " " 50	2	4	6
50 " " 60	11	4	15
60 " " 70	17	15	32
70 " " 80	26	17	43
80 " " 90	20	28	48
90 and over	4	9	13
Total	89	82	171

Table IX. Gives details of number of deaths from certain selected cuases classed to age groups.

Table IX.

Cuase.	5-10	10-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60	60-70	70-80	80+	90+	Total.
Road accidents	1	3			2	1					7
Coronary thrombosis						5	8	9	5		27
Cancer of Lung						2	1	2			5
Cancer other sites			1		1		4	8	5		22
Lymphatic leukaemia		1					1				2
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	4					1	2	14	2	2	25
Vascular diseases C.N.S.				1		1	3	10	5	5	25

Table X. Shows the number of deaths from certain selected causes during the past five years.

Table X.

	1960.	1959.	1958.	1957.	1956.
Tuberculosis, all sites	0	1	3	1	0
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	25	15	16	19	14
Other Notifiable infectious diseases	0	0	0	0	0
Road accidents	7	3	6	10	6
Pregnancy, Abortion and Childbirth	2	1	0	0	1
Cancer of the lung	5	12	2	2	11
Cancer, other sites	22	26	30	30	29

The figures show that Coronary Thrombosis, Cancer and Vascular diseases of the Central Nervous system follow the National pattern in being the chief cause of death among the older age groups.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

It is debatable whether the number of notifications is accurate, especially those figures for measles and there would appear to be in my opinion, grounds for revising the number of notifiable diseases.

With the development of modern antibiotics, diseases such as scarlet fever, pneumonia and measles to name but three, have lost their importance.

Similarly it has been suggested that Rubella, Mumps and Chickenpox should be added to the list. There is no doubt that Rubella can be harmful to the foetus if contacted by the mother during pregnancy. It would appear that it might be justifiable to allow young girls to contact the disease before marriage so that they develop an immunity. Mumps can in rare cases present complications and the only danger with regard to chickenpox is that it can be confused with smallpox. Where the situation arises, chickenpox is made notifiable. Notification would best serve its purpose if it were strictly limited to those diseases where practical preventative measures to protect the health of the community could be applied.

Table XI. Gives details of the Notifications of infectious diseases in 1960 by ages.

Table XI.

<u>Disease.</u>	Under 1 yr.	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65+	Total.
Tuberculosis, all sites		1			4	3	3		11
Cerebrospinal fever		1							1
Scarlet Fever		1	7	3					11
Erysipelas						1			1
Pneumonia	1	2	1	1	2	4	3		14
Food Poisoning						1			1
Infective Hepatitis				1					1
Measles	8	159	135	22	2	1			327
Whooping Cough	1	7	5						13
Dysentery	2	1	3	2	3	1			12
Polio myelitis				1	1				2
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1								1
Benign Malaria				2					2
									<hr/> 397 <hr/>

The case of food poisoning occurred in a Serviceman at Watton. Investigations failed to trace the source of infection.

Table XII. Infectious Diseases notified during the past five years.

<u>Disease.</u>	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956
Tuberculosis all sites	11	4	9	7	8
Cerebrospinal Fever	1	0	0	2	0
Scarlet Fever	11	33	4	6	4
Whooping Cough	13	12	4	118	46
Erysipelas	1	1	1	1	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	1	0	0
Dysentery	12	1	2	5	2
Measles	327	110	176	323	207
Paralytic Polio	2	1	0	2	0
Pneumonia	14	21	10	16	19
Food Poisoning	1	1	4	2	0
Infective Hepatitis	1	1	0	4	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0	0	0
Benign Malaria	2				
	<hr/> 397 <hr/>	<hr/> 185 <hr/>	<hr/> 211 <hr/>	<hr/> 486 <hr/>	<hr/> 287 <hr/>

Table XIII. Infectious Diseases in 1960 by months of notification.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>April.</u>	<u>May.</u>	<u>June.</u>	<u>July.</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sep.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis, all sites	2		2			3	1	2	1				11
Scarlet Fever			4	3	2					2			11
Erysipelas											1		1
Pneumonia	1		3		2	1	1		2			4	14
Food Poisoning							1						1
Infective Hepatitis									1				1
Measles	4		2	1	1	5	7	20	12	43	112	120	327
Whooping Cough	1				2						3	7	13
Dysentery		3	5		1	1	1					1	12
Poliomyelitis	2												2
Opthalmia Neonatorum												1	1
Benign Maleria		2											2
Cerebrospinal fever	1												1
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													397
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N.T.W. POVER.

Medical Officer of Health.

REPORT OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report in respect of the year 1960, during which a total of 3,618 inspection visits were made for all purposes.

It is significant that although 1,197 of these visits were made for the purpose of meat inspection (60 of them at week-ends and 23 in the evening) they covered only the inspection of meat killed for consumption within the District and carcasses detained by the slaughterhouse staffs.

Throughput of slaughterhouses and poultry dressing establishments continues to rise as also does the volume of week-end killing. As a result the prospect of full meat inspection coverage diminishes and the problem (which I have discussed in previous reports) assumes greater magnitude, calling for solution on a national basis by control of days and hours of slaughtering and if necessary control of marketing of live stock.

Again this year it is gratifying to note that there has been no epidemic disease and that only seven cases of dysentery and one case of food poisoning has needed investigation.

Food.

(a) Meat.

The following table gives details of inspections and condemnations at the five slaughterhouses in use during the year :-

<u>Period Covered</u> <u>Year 1960.</u>	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sows</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Number Inspected.	2171	624	204	7216	10193	1203	122	21,733
<u>All diseases</u> <u>except Tuber-</u> <u>culosis and</u> <u>Cysticerci.</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.	8	11	3	5	129	13	1	170
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	275	269	13	21	197	119	25	919
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>								
Whole carcasses condemned.						1		1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was conedmned.	3				92	15		110
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>								
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	27				4	2		33
								<u>1,233</u>
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	6							

<u>Period Covered</u>	<u>Cattle</u>			<u>Sheep</u>				
<u>Year 1960.</u>	<u>Excluding</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>and</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Sows</u>	<u>Boars</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
	<u>Cows</u>			<u>Lambs</u>				

Generalised
and totally
condemned.

1

WEIGHT CONDEMNED.

Edible Offal	11,523	lbs.
Meat	22,170	lbs.

Total:	33,693	lbs.
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<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
(15	3	9)

(b) Miscellaneous Foods.

Approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ cwts. of other foodstuffs was condemned as unfit for human consumption at various food premises, as follows :-

2 x 6 lb. Tins of Ox Tongue
1 x $6\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tin of Crab
30 x 1 lb. Tins of Apricots
1 x 29 oz. Tin of Apricots
1 x 1 lb. 13oz. Tin of Apricots
2 x 14 oz. Tins of Apricots
1 x 12 oz. Tin of Megg
3 x 15 oz. Tins of Cherries.
3 x 14 oz. Tins of Cherries
11 x $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. Tins of Evaporated Milk
4 x 12 oz. Tins of Lamb Tongue
1 x 12 oz. Tin of Luncheon Meat
1 x 4 lb. Tin of Pork Luncheon Meat
1 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tin of Grapefruit
1 x 4 lb. Tin of C.C. Beef
11 x 6 lb. Tins of C.C. Beef
10 x 12 oz Tins of C.C. Beef
3 x 1 lb. Tins of C.C. Beef
1 x 7 lb. Tin of C.C. Beef
3 x 29 oz. Tins of Peaches
4 x 30 oz. Tins of Peaches
7 x 14 oz. Tins of Peaches
6 x 1 lb. Tins of Peaches
3 x 13 oz. Tins of Peaches
9 x 1 lb. Tins of Pineapple
1 x 13 oz. Tin of Pineapple.
9 x 12 oz. Tins of Pineapple
1 x 15 oz Tin of Pineapple
5 x 6 oz. Tins of Tomatoes
7 x 6 ob. Tins of Jellied Veal
21 x 11 oz. Tins of Oranges
1 x 12 oz. Tin of Meat Loaf
6 x 1 lb. Tins of Pears
3 x 29 oz. Tins of Pears
4 x 2 lb. Tins of Pears
4 x 1 lb. 13oz. Tins of Pears
5 x 1 lb. 15 oz. Tins of Pears
2 x 16 oz. Tins of Pears
3 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. Tin of Plums
1 x 4 lb. Tin of Minced Pork
3 x 12 oz. Tins of Peas
3 x 10 oz. Tins of Strawberries
1 x 15 oz. Tin of Strawberries
2 x 12 oz. Tins of Corned Beef Loaf

4 x 11 oz. Tins of Mandrin Oranges
 20 lbs. Currants.
 3 x 1 lb. Tins of Stewed Steak
 2 x 15 oz. Tins of Garden Peas
 2 x 1 lb. 13 oz. Tins of Bartlett Pears
 10 x 1 lb. Tins of Fruit Salad
 2 x 1 lb. Tins of Rice Pudding
 5 x 10 oz. Tins of Tomatoes
 4 x 35 oz. Tins of Tomatoes
 1 x 8 oz. Tin of Tomatoes
 3 x 15 oz. Tins of Tomatoes
 4 x 2 lb. 3 oz. Tins of Tomatoes
 6 x 4 lb. Tins of Chopped Pork
 2 x 4 lb. Tins of Chopped Ham
 2 x $4\frac{1}{2}$ oz. Tins of Sardines
 2 x $7\frac{3}{4}$ oz. Tins of Salmon
 1 x 8 oz. Tin of Raspberries
 3 x 12 oz. Tins of Cream
 2 x 15 oz. Tins of Pilchards
 1 x $\frac{3}{4}$ pt. Tin of Ideal Milk
 13 lbs. of Cooked Ham
 28 lbs. American Lard
 160 lbs. Frozen Mutton Legs
 10 Hens (39 lbs)
 4 Chickens (14 lbs)
 70 lbs. of Haddock
 91 lbs. of Cod Fillets
 2 x 14 lb. Boxes Smoked Fish Fillets
 70 lbs. of Cod Fillets
 1 x $7\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Tin of Prawns
 $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. of Frozen Salmon
 3 Stone of Catfish Fillets
 $4\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. of Skate.

(c) Food Premises.

Registrations of premises under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 total 69, an increase of 8 during the year.

Four new registrations of Distributors of Milk were approved and six new licences issued under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations.

Food shops and similar premises received 84 visits in connection with the Food Hygiene Regulations. In the majority of cases the shop owners and food handlers show an increasing awareness of the need for hygienic methods and quite a good standard is maintained as a result.

One butcher closed his unsatisfactory retail premises and transferred the business to premises which had been brought up to satisfactory standard.

In similar circumstances a poultry dressing business was transferred to new premises following complaint of nuisance arising from his original establishment.

Cleansing of interior surfaces, provision of sanitary accommodation and washing facilities, resulted from the inspection of two buildings in seasonal use for fruit grading in preparation for canning.

Sanitary accommodation was made available for use in connection with premises used as a club and restaurant.

Inspection of food exposed for sale at a weekly market auction revealed, on one occasion, unfit dressed poultry, packed in plastic bags.

Slaughterhouses.

The detailed report on all slaughterhouses was prepared and submitted to the Minister in accordance with Circular F.S.D. 4/59 under The Slaughterhouse Reports (Appointed Day) Order 1959 and The Slaughterhouse (Reports) Direction 1959.

Of the nine premises formerly licensed, three were accepted as complying with the relative regulations after minor alterations required by the Ministry. Four of the remaining six did not comply and were not expected to comply in the future.

In these four cases the owners gave notice that they would not require licences.

In the other two cases the premises did not comply but it was anticipated that work necessary to bring them up to standard would be undertaken. (Detailed proposals have since been approved in the two cases).

Apart from occasional breaches of the Regulations relating to the admission of casualties to slaughterhouses, there is a marked general improvement in the standards maintained, particularly as regards cleanliness and equipment of premises, humane methods of slaughter and handling and transport of meat.

There was no occasion during the year to notify suspected disease notifiable under the Diseases of Animals Acts.

Licences to Slaughter Animals.

Five new full licences to slaughter and one provisional licence were approved during the year.

Water Supplies.

Five shallow well supplies, involving seven dwellings, were sampled during the year and in all cases the analysts report thereon was "unsatisfactory."

Of these, one has been rendered fit by remedial works to the well, one has shown much improvement following cleansing of the well, two have been closed and replaced by a piped supply from local boreholes and one replaced by a supply from the Council's main.

Requests for sampling of suspect supplies were less numerous again this year; there having been but five as compared with ten in 1959, eighteen in 1958 and twenty-one in 1957; an indication of the desirable result of the provision of the comprehensive District water supply scheme.

Drainage.

Nuisance occasioned by the discharge of drainage into the Beck at Kenninghall has been dealt with by the provision of a sewer laid in the bed of the stream discharging at a point some distance from the highway and the centre of the village. This work was undertaken in conjunction with a road improvement scheme carried out by the Highway Authority.

The Council also agreed to share, with the owners, costs of piping in two foul ditches one at Watton and one at North Lopham.

A further twenty-six dwellings and one factory have been connected to the Council's sewer at Watton, during the year and forty-seven new drainage systems have been installed at private premises under the supervision of the Public Health Department.

In addition, advice was given regarding the improvement of twenty-six defective drainage systems.

Public Swimming Pool.

The swimming pool at Loch Neaton, Watton was out of use pending the proposed reconstruction and improvement of the pool.

Infectious Diseases.

Again this year I have pleasure in reporting an extremely low incidence of infectious and other diseases requiring attention by the Public Health Department. Seven cases of Dysentery, one case of Food Poisoning, seven cases of Scarlet Fever, one case of Scarlatina and two cases of Benign Tertian Malaria were investigated and appropriate action taken to prevent spread of infection.

Moveable Dwellings.

The problem of individual caravans established on unlicensed sites (mainly by Royal Air Force Personnel for whom housing accommodation is not available on the service station to which they are posted) is still a serious one.

Every effort is made to ensure that reasonable amenities are provided and that sites are suitable.

Proposals were approved in respect of one new site for 15 caravans and three new individual licences were granted.

Unauthorised development of a further site was under consideration at the end of the year.

Disinfestation of Premises.

Four infestations of dwelling houses by cluster flies and one by fleas were dealt with during the year.

"

Factories Act, 1937.

One factory was surveyed in connection with the issue of a Certificate of Means of Escape in Case of Fire and in addition eighteen routine visits were made to factories.

Three outworkers premises notified under Section 110(a) were inspected and approved.

New sanitary accommodation was provided, at garage premises.

Dangerous Buildings.

Two dangerous buildings, one at South Lopham and one at Kenninghall were demolished by their owners following informal representation.

Petroleum Storage Installations.

The Model Code of Principles of Construction adopted by the Council applied to all installations prior to 1st. January, 1961, the licence renewal date.

Three new installations were inspected, tested and passed as satisfactory.

Collection and Disposal of Refuse and Night-Soil.

The collection services continued throughout the year in a satisfactory manner and one new replacement refuse collection vehicle came into service on 1st. January, 1961.

Connections to the Council's sewer having further reduced the collection work at Watton, adjustments were made in the collection areas to compensate.

The water supply to Crows Hall refuse dump was installed during the year and used on numerous occasions in dealing with outbreaks of fire.

Salvaged material sold realised a total of £40. 3. 8d.

Rodent Control.

The obligatory test-baiting of Attleborough sewers was carried out with negative results as in former years. As a result exemption from test-baiting until 1963 has been granted by the Ministry.

The District service continued to be in great demand and many appreciations of the efficiency of the service were received.

The following table shows the numbers of properties inspected and treated :-

	<u>Local Authority</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses</u>	<u>Business and other Premises</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>	<u>Totals.</u>
Properties Inspected.	32	3,999	375	199	4,605
Properties Treated.	15	3,046	84	38	3,183
Inspections Carried out.	42	4,761	406	213	5,422
Treatments Carried out.	15	3,082	85	38	3,220

Rent Act, 1957.

Certificates of Disrepair were issued in respect of two properties at Watton.

Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 93)

One statutory notice was served in respect of repairs to a dwelling-house at Attleborough.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

Routine visits have been made to all swill-boiling premises. One plant operator was asked to provide efficient covers to the raw swill reception tank.

Acknowledgements.

It is with the greatest pleasure that I acknowledge yet again the loyal support of the Staff of the Department, particularly of Mr. Sheldrake.

The consideration of the Council and the pleasant co-operation of other Officers is greatly appreciated.

A.T. BOORE.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

WAYLAND RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL : WATER DEPARTMENT.

REPORT OF THE WATERWORKS ENGINEER FOR THE YEAR 1960.

Mr. Chairman, My Lords, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit my report for the year 1960.

The total amount of water raised during the year was 233,294,746 gallons, a daily average of some 639,163 gallons.

The Pumping Station at Riddlesworth is now being used.

Work is being carried out at Watton Waterworks on the New Softener House and Pumping Station.

180 premises and farms have been connected to the mains supply during the year. The connections in each parish are as follows :-

	<u>Domestic.</u>	<u>Meter.</u>
Attleborough	901	124
Banham	231	66
Besthorpe	101	25
Blo' Norton	53	29
Brettenham	32	4
Bridgham	55	11
Buckenham, New	127	12
Buckenham, Old	241	62
Carbrooke	125	35
Caston	83	24
Croxton	66	11
Eccles/Hargham/Quidenham/Wilby	129	34
Ellingham, Little	60	29
Ellingham, Great	149	45
Garboldisham	138	36
Griston	48	14
Harling	278	42
Hockham	92	15
Kenninghall	227	54
Larling/Roudham	55	30
Lopham, South	129	36
Lopham, North	92	39
Merton	39	8
Morley	9	2
Ovington	35	15
Riddlesworth/Gasthorpe	36	13
Rockland	125	38
Scoulton	49	21
Shropham	54	13
Snetterton	33	13
Stow Bedon/Breckles	62	28
Thompson	71	11
Watton	655	70
Wretham	33	9
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	4,613	1,018
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Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Cert. No. 542.L. Lab. No. 37/8/W.

11th. March, 1960.

Sample submitted by Wayland R.D.C.

Collected from Kenninghall Tower, as under, on 9th. March, 1960.
(Ex Riddlesworth Waterworks).

Mark.	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C (2 days)	Presumptive Coliform Organisms (Acid and gas in McConkey broth at 37°C)		
		Present in(ml)	Absent in (ml)	Probable No. per 100 ml.
Centre Tank	1	-	100	nil
8" Outlet Main	Nil	-	100	nil

Remarks: - Both these results are very satisfactory.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. M.286
Lab. No. 1308/W.

19th. December, 1960.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 8th. Decenber, 1960, from Wayland R.D.C.

Marked - Watton Waterworks.

Appearance when received - Clear

Nature of deposit - Nil

Colour - Nil

Odour - Nil

Reaction - Neutral pH 6.7

Taste - satisfactory.

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen - 0.02

Hardness as CaCO₃:

Albuminoid nitrogen - 0.03

Total - 355

Nitrate nitrogen - 9.5

Carbonate (temporary) - 295

Nitrite nitrogen - nil

Non-carbonate (permanent) - 60

Chlorine as chlorides 22

Alkalinity as CaCO₃ - 295

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS.

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C - nil

Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml - nil

B. Coli Type 1 ("Faecal") nil

OPINION.

The organic quality of this water is very good and its bacteriological condition is excellent. There are slight differences from the last analysis (see our Cert. No. 407.L), mainly in the pH, which is 0.7 unit lower, and the total hardness, which is 45 parts per million higher, largely because of the rise in the permanent hardness. These differences are not very important, although the fall in pH may give the water slight corrosive tendencies. Nevertheless, the water in our opinion is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

Lincolne Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Cert. No. M.287
Lab. No. 1309/W.

19th. December, 1960.

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS OF WATER

Sample received 15th. December, 1960, from Wayland R.D.C.

Marked - Old Buckenham Waterworks.

Appearance when received - Clear
Colour - Nil
Reaction - Fairly alk. pH 7.8

Nature of deposit - Nil
Odour - Nil
Taste - Satisfactory

RESULTS OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Ammoniacal nitrogen	- 0.04	Hardness as CaCO ₃ :	
Albuminoid nitrogen	- 0.03	Total	- 175
Nitrate nitrogen	- nil	Carbonate (temporary)	- 125
Nitrite nitrogen	- nil	Non-carbonate (permanent)	- 50
Chlorine as chlorides	34	Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	- 125

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Number of colonies developing per ml. in 48 hrs. at 37°C - nil
Presumptive coliform organisms - Probable No. per 100 ml - nil
B. Coli Type 1 ("Faecal")

OPINION.

This water is of good organic and bacteriological quality. It has been partially softened, the total hardness being approximately 12° Clark. The taste and odour of the sample were satisfactory and in our opinion this water is fit for use as a public supply.

for Lincoln Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

Lincoln Sutton & Wood Ltd.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER

Cert. No. M.288. Lab. No. 1310/2/W.

19th. December, 1960.

Sample submitted by Wayland R.D.C.

Collected from as under on 8th. December, 1960.

Mark.	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37° C (2 days)	Presumptive Coliform Organisms (Acid and gas in McConkey broth at 37°C)		
		Present in (ml)	Absent in (ml)	Probable No. per 100 ml.
Wrethan No. 1				
Pump House.	nil	-	100	nil
Southwood.	nil	-	100	nil
Croxton	1	-	100	nil

Remarks :- These results are very satisfactory.

for Lincoln Sutton & Wood Ltd.

Eric C. Wood.

M.G.M. SHORT.

Waterworks Engineer.